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Tree Nuts

Annual Report

2001

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Report Highlights:

MY 2001 hazelnut production is estimated at 630,000 MT, nearly 30% higher than the previous year. New government policies, supported by IMF and World Bank programs, are intended to shift farmers from hazelnuts to alternative crops.

Farmers were dissatisfied with FISKOBIRLIK's procurement prices, which were considerably higher in TL terms than last year, but whose real value has been eroded by high inflation rates and devaluation. Following a large crop last year, MY 2001 pistachio production will decrease by half to 35,000 MT.

Includes PSD changes: Yes

Includes Trade Matrix: Yes

Annual Report

Ankara [TU1], TU

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Executive Summary

Hazelnut production estimates still vary a lot since it is early in the season. Post's current estimate is 630,000 MT.

FISKOBIRLIK established a range of procurement prices for MY 2001 at TL 1,525,000 for Giresun type, TL 1,500,000 for Levant type, and TL 1,400,000 for the sharp pointed type hazelnuts. At current exchange rates, the new prices are close to US\$ 1.00, compared to US\$ 1.70 last year, and US\$ 2.30 two years ago. Producers are not satisfied with the new prices, while most of the traders are pleased.

Traders are hoping that the lower prices and other incentives will induce growers to switch to other crops and that the country's large production surplus will begin to shrink. The GOT is receiving financial support from the World Bank to restructure its parastatals and to support alternatives to replace surplus crop (hazelnuts, tobacco, etc.) production. Hazelnut plantings could be reduced by 100,000 ha. in five years and total production, especially from flat valleys, should be reduced 25 percent by the end of the project.

FISKOBIRLIK, which along with many other government parastatals has been restructured, is expected to procure between 100,000 MT and 150,000 MT during the current season, depending upon availability of funds and how promptly it transfers funds to the growers. Total hazelnut stocks from MY 2000 are estimated at about 215,000 MT (in shell), most of which are in FISKOBIRLIK warehouses.

Following a large crop last year, low production is projected for pistachios (35,000 MT) in 2001.

GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK is not expected to procure any pistachios during the current year, due to insufficient funding, although this has not been announced yet.

Walnut and almond production and consumption are relatively stable. Walnut production is expected to trend upward gradually as expanded plantings of improved varieties begin to come on line. Almond production in Turkey varies greatly depending on weather. Walnut and almond trade is mainly restricted to border exchanges with neighboring countries.

There is a 44.6 percent duty on the CIF value of all types of in shell and shelled tree nut imports.

The duty is 63.5 percent on processed tree nut product imports.

US\$ 1.00 is about TL 1,420,000 on August 29, 2001.

Production

Hazelnuts

Turkey is by far the leading producer of hazelnuts, accounting for about 70% of world supply. Hazelnut production is mainly concentrated along Turkey's Black Sea coast, extending about 25 kilometers inland. The Black Sea area can be divided into three distinct growing areas: (1) the hilly region east of Ordu to Trabzon, centered around Giresun, producing 60 percent of the crop, (2) the flatter, mixed farming region west of Ordu to Samsun, producing 15 percent, and (3) the area west of Samsun, producing the remaining 25 percent. Hazelnuts are considered to be a "lazy man's crop" because they require relatively little effort to cultivate. Harvesting, for several weeks in August, constitutes the bulk of the work required.

Hazelnut production is the single most important economic enterprise in the Black Sea region. The total number of growers, estimated at about 385,000, is difficult to determine since almost everyone grows at least some hazelnuts for their own consumption. Tied to this problem, early season crop production and area forecasts are much debated due to the lack of a systematic crop survey. Best estimates put total area at about 536,000 hectares. Growers generally have very small plots. Most eastern producers have an orchard size of only 1-2.5 hectares and use hazelnut sales proceeds to supplement other income. Only a few relatively large growers (10 MT or more annually) depend on hazelnut production for the bulk of their incomes. On the other hand, most central and western farmers have 10-15 hectare orchards. Because of the importance of the crop to such a large number of people, hazelnut production policy has important political implications in Turkey.

The GOT adopted a new law last year which reorganized the activities of State Economic Enterprises (SEE), including FISKOBIRLIK by giving them autonomy and separating their procurement and processing functions. The Union of Hazelnut Sales Cooperatives (FISKOBIRLIK), with 59 member cooperatives, is the most influential policy making organization in the industry. The 216,000 hazelnut grower-members of FISKOBIRLIK elect board members and the General Director, who used to be appointed by the GOT, has now become an elected office. FISKOBIRLIK has historically served as a conduit for GOT policy decisions. As a result of high support pricing by FISKOBIRLIK, hazelnut plantings and production expanded significantly and the industry suffered from overproduction, large stocks, and depressed prices.

Weather conditions were very favorable during the growing season, but yields are lightly lower than expected. Producers and FISKOBIRLIK estimate the production on the lower side (600,00 MT) while traders estimates are generally on the high side (700,000 MT). Our PSD production estimate for MY 2000 was lowered slightly to reflect new information from industry sources, and FISKOBIRLIK stocks.

Turkish nut yields are generally high in part because of the practice of cultivating a many-stemmed shrub, rather than a single-trunked tree. Sources also report that kernel or "meat" yield per nut (in-shell to shelled conversion), which averages about fifty percent, are expected to be about the same as 52 percent in MY 2001, which also was in MY 2000.

Nut quality is determined by type, oil and moisture content, and numbers of broken/shrunken kernels. Turkey has three types of hazelnuts: Giresun, Levant, and Akcakoca. In general, Giresun type hazelnuts (round shape) are reputed to be the best quality and taste because of their higher oil content. Because of this, Giresun types generally are used in snack foods while Levant type hazelnuts (round but pointed shape) are processed into paste. Although much depends on relative supply, as a rule of the thumb, the prices of Giresun type hazelnuts command a five percent premium over Levant types. Akcakoca hazelnuts generally are almond shaped, pointed

hazelnuts and are processed into paste. For this type of nut, kernel size and moisture content are also measures of quality. Due to excess production in MY 2001, most of the production (about 70 percent) is considered to be second quality (11-13 millimeters) and a much smaller proportion (15-20 percent) is first quality (13-15 mm).

Hazelnut yields vary between 700 and 1,500 kg. per hectare depending upon location and fertility of the land. Yields are lower on hillsides and higher in the valley.

The primary support for hazelnuts was price. However, like all other supported crops, this is changing to reflect GOT efforts to reduce inflation, parallel to commitments made to IMF. On August 18, the General Director of FISKOBIRLIK announced the MY 2001 procurement prices which differentiated by the type of hazelnuts. Giresun type hazelnuts, estimated at about 15-20 percent of the total production, will receive TL1,525,000 (in-shell, 50 percent shelling rate), Levant type hazelnuts, which are estimated at 70-80 percent of the total production will receive TL 1,500,000, and sharply pointed hazelnuts, estimated at about 5 percent will receive TL 1,400,000 per kilogram. (Nearly all of the crop will receive a procurement price equivalent to over US\$1.00, which is currently around TL 1,420,000 or slightly higher.) FISKOBIRLIK announced it will pay cash at the time of procurement and will increase the price by TL 25,000 every month starting on September 15 to a maximum level of TL 1,600,000 for Levant type on December 15.

Producers are very unhappy with the announcement. The MY 2000 procurement price was originally established at TL 1,100,000 per kilogram (in-shell, 50 percent shelling rate) for all types. At the time TL 650,000= US\$1.00, so the price was equivalent of \$1.70 per kg. Although the MY 2001 price is 36 percent higher in nominal terms than it was in MY 2000, inflation was 65 percent during the last 12 months and devaluation about 225 percent. The announcement of a low procurement price also led to a decrease in the open market price from TL 1.5 million per kg. to TL1.3 million (.91 cents). FISKOBIRLIK's procurement price is relatively attractive, compared to trade offers, but the organization does not appear to have sufficient funds to pay for deliveries. They have now started to require appointments for procurement, sometimes three weeks in advance.

In MY 2000, FISKOBIRLIK bought 91,800 MT of hazelnuts for TL 99 trillion (about US\$150 million). This year's procurement will depend on the timing and quantity of funds available from the GOT. FISKOBIRLIK announced plans to be active in the market for four months in MY 2001 with estimated purchases between 100,000 MT and 150,000 MT, and at a cost somewhere in between TL 150 trillion and TL 240 trillion (currently about US\$100 - 150 million). The organization raised about US\$100 million for procurement by selling 59,200 MT of the MY 2000 crop to local traders at a price of US\$ 1.70 per kg. between April 20 and July 31, 2001.

Pistachios

Pistachios are mainly produced in Southeastern Turkey. Gaziantep used to be the major pistachio growing province by far (in fact, the Turkish name for pistachios is "Gaziantep Nut"). However, official data shows continued expansion of trees in the eastern parts of Southeastern Anatolia, where pistachio trees are replacing olive trees. Sanliurfa Province now has about twice as many trees as Gaziantep.

Turkish pistachios are thinner and smaller than Iranian pistachios, but are considered to have a better flavor. In recent years, farmers have begun to grow a larger type of pistachio in Siirt and neighboring provinces. Siirt pistachios are similar to Iranian pistachios, except that Iranian pistachios are almost round while Siirt pistachios are oval shaped. Siirt pistachios, about 15 percent of production, are bigger and command higher prices on the local market than the normal Turkish nut (Gaziantep). In Turkey, size is directly related to quality: 90 nuts or

less per 100 grams is considered first quality, 90-100 nuts are second quality, 100-120 is third quality, and above 120 is fourth quality.)

Pistachio production is highly variable due to several soil and climactical conditions. There are also cyclical variations from one year to the next. MY 2001 (October-September) is an off-year for pistachio production. The hot and dry summer of MY 2001 further lowered yields in some areas, especially in Gaziantep Province. Production estimates for MY 2001 vary from 30,000 MT to 40,000 MT (in shell, 50 percent shelling rate). The forecast for MY 2002 production is higher, due to normal cycle expectations and increased numbers of fruit bearing trees. Our production estimate for MY 2000 was revised upward, and for MY 2001 was revised downward, in accordance with industry estimates.

Walnuts

Walnuts grow naturally throughout most of Turkey. In the past, they generally were not cultivated but simply were harvested from natural forests. However, during the past two decades, increasing demand (and prices) has made walnut cultivation more attractive and increased resources have been devoted to its cultivation. The Horticultural Research Institute (HRI) in Yalova is the leading walnut research facility in Turkey. As a result of the walnut improvement studies it carried out, nine standard varieties with higher yields have been developed. Thus far, only a few of these improved varieties have been planted commercially. In addition to the HRI, several private companies have begun commercial propagation of improved walnut varieties.

According to official statistics, the number of bearing and nonbearing trees have been increasing slowly. Based on this trend and the shift to better varieties, sources forecast steadily increasing production as earlier planted trees reach bearing age and more trees are planted. Although official estimates place production at around 120,000 MT (in-shell basis at a conversion factor of 1:2.5), most private sources believe that production is lower at around 70,000 MT. Some international sources report even lower figures. The lack of a systematic crop survey and widely divergent estimates make it difficult to accurately estimate. FAS Ankara production estimates in both MY 2000 and MY 2001 were revised slightly downward due to hot and dry weather conditions. A slight increase is forecast in MY 2002.

Almonds

Almonds are a minor nut crop in Turkey. They are grown throughout the country, with production concentrated in the Aegean, Marmara and Mediterranean regions. Most of the crops are grown in orchards on a commercial basis and only a small portion is produced in gardens for home consumption. Almonds grow naturally in Turkey, but were not cultivated as a commercial crop until recently. Selection of natural varieties during the past 25 years has resulted in improvement of local varieties which are now grafted to both improve quality and yield as well as to delay blooming, since early frosts are a major problem in Turkey. Other than variations in weather conditions, almond production in Turkey is relatively stable. MY 2000 and MY 2001 production estimates both were lowered (shelled basis at a conversion factor of 1:3), to reflect unofficial data.

Consumption

Hazelnuts

Processors and/or traders are the first purchasers of hazelnuts. The industry is characterized by a large number of small firms, including about 350 private processors and/or traders, but the five largest processors account for an estimated 40 percent of production. The industry is not very vertically integrated. Only a few firms participating at multiple stages of the process. The number of hazelnut crackers is estimated at 170 with a total capacity of 1,250,000 MT (in shell). Around 20 hazelnut processors have a total capacity of 300,000 MT (shelled).

Very limited quantities of hazelnut confectionary products are exported. Hazelnuts continue to be a popular snack food in Turkey. The bulk of domestic consumption consists of whole nuts. With the high rate of devaluation of the TL against the US\$ last year, there was a decline (in real terms) in retail prices for hazelnuts, encouraging consumption. In addition to increased domestic consumption as a snack food, consumption of processed hazelnuts for confectionary items is gradually increasing, and new confectionary capacity established to produce a wide range of hazelnut products. A deepening economic slowdown during recent months, however, adversely affected consumption. About 70,000 MT (in shell) hazelnuts are consumed domestically as snack foods and confectionary products. Our P,S&D consumption estimate also include the quantities crushed for oil.

The current retail price for shelled roasted hazelnuts in Ankara is about TL 10,000,000 (US\$6.00) per kilogram. This price, which is about 100 percent higher than last year, was significantly higher than the annual rate of inflation (around 65 percent), but lower than the rate of depreciation (about 225 percent) against the dollar in the same period.

Pistachios

Official estimates of pistachio consumption are not available. Pistachios are a popular snack food in Turkey and per capita consumption is expected to increase in the long run. Currently, retail prices for in-shell, roasted Gaziantep type pistachios in Ankara are around TL 7,000,000 per kilogram which is about the same of the last year's price or slightly lower. Normally, the harvest starts in late August and lasts through mid-October. The harvest started about two weeks earlier this year due to the hot weather. The price of newly harvested (wet, red peeled, in-shell, row) nuts is around TL 1,700,000 (about US\$ 1.2) per kilogram in Gaziantep, compared to TL 1,200,000 (about US\$ 2.00) a year ago. The early crop is used for the sweets industry.

GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK, which is a producers' cooperative similar to FISKOBIRLIK, was able to procure only about 4,300 MT of pistachios in MY 2000 at an average price of TL 2,200,000 (about US\$ 3.67) per kilogram, even though GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK paid TL 2,400,000 per kilogram of first quality pistachios (90 pieces of in shell pistachios or less in 100 grams) and TL 2,000,000 per kilogram of low quality pistachios. GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK's ability to buy pistachios in MY 2001 is dependent on whether funding becomes available.

Industry sources believe that pistachios did not enter into Turkey from neighboring countries in MY 2000 due to high local production and low prices. Large quantities of imports are not anticipated in MY 2001, either, because of high stocks of local nuts. Our MY 2000 and MY 2001 consumption estimates were slightly decreased according to the industry sources to reflect large carryover stocks.

Walnuts

Official statistics are not available for total walnut consumption. Per capita consumption appears relatively stable, with long-term increases in aggregate consumption resulting from increases in population. About fifty percent of the crop is estimated to be used for home consumption and the remainder is marketed. Most of the marketed walnut is consumed whole and a very limited amount is processed. The retail price for shelled walnuts in Ankara currently is about TL 8,000,000 per kilogram, compared to TL 5,500,000 a year ago. MY 2000 and MY 2001 consumption estimates were slightly increased to reflect larger supplies from increased imports.

Almonds

Almond consumption is growing slowly in Turkey, largely due to the abundant availability of the preferred hazelnuts. Almost all of the increases in aggregate consumption are the result of increased population, rather than increased per capita consumption. Almonds are generally consumed whole as a snack food and only limited amounts are used in confectionary products. PSD consumption estimates for MY 2000 and MY 2001 both were increased because of increased production. The retail price for one kilogram of shelled sweet roasted almonds in Ankara is around TL 12,000,000 (about US\$8.50) for local and good quality imported almonds (such as US almonds), compared to TL 7,000,000 and TL 6,000,000, respectively a year ago.

Trade

Turkey accounts for more than eighty percent of the world hazelnut trade. Indicative export prices in early August were around US\$280 per 100 kgs. (bagged, FOB Black Sea) compared to US\$300 a year ago. Export prices, however, dropped recently to US\$225 after FISKOBIRLIK announced the new procurement price. Prices are determined by supply and demand as well as by the price of other nuts, particularly almonds which are considered a lower-cost substitute.

The European Union is the major market for Turkish hazelnuts. In the past, most shipments were by sea on a FOB basis. Today, shipping by trucks on a CIF basis is increasingly popular. Although some sales are direct to end users, most are through traders. Because of the abundance of the production, little advance contracting is done at present. The government inspects and certifies exports.

About seventy percent of Turkey's hazelnut exports comprise raw kernels and the remaining thirty percent are processed kernels, including roasted, sliced, chopped, paste, meal, and flour. Very few hazelnuts are exported as finished consumer confectionary items. The trend, however, is to move from raw kernel exports to processed and finished products to capture the increased value added. One constraint to increasing exports of hazelnut confectionary items is the relatively low quality of Turkish chocolates (primary base for hazelnut products) compared to European chocolates.

In addition to a shift in export product mix, Turkey also is hoping to expand its market presence, mainly in the Far East, former Soviet Union countries and the United States. Industry representatives in Turkey closely monitor the hazelnut and almond industry in the United States. The Hazelnut Exporters Union supported a promotion program in conjunction with U.S. growers, to increase hazelnut consumption in the United States.

Official trade data for hazelnuts for MY 2000 is not available. According to Black Sea Exporters Union data, which is provided in the Export Trade Matrix for MY 2000, Turkey exported a larger quantity of hazelnuts in MY 2000 than in MY 1999, but a smaller quantity than the MY 1997 record year. MY 2001 exports are forecast to be slightly larger than the current year due to larger stocks. Exports in MY 2000 (September 1, 2000 through August 17, 2001 (the most recent data available) totaled 203,171 MT (shelled basis). Exports for the

corresponding period were 198,790 MT in MY 1999 and 173,549 MT in MY 1998. The total value of the exports was US\$679 million in MY 2000 compared to US\$690 million during the same period in MY 1999 and US\$719 million in 1998. European Union countries continue to be the major importers of Turkish hazelnuts.

Trade data for the first eight months of MY2000, (Oct. 2000 - May 2001) for pistachios and nine months (Sep. 2000 - May 2001) for walnuts and almonds, are available at this point. Turkey imports and exports small quantities of these nuts. Pistachio exports are expected to increase during the latter months of MY 2000 due to the devaluation of the Turkish lira against foreign currencies, in addition to the large stocks. Most walnut imports are inexpensive, low quality nuts from neighboring countries, with the better quality domestic nuts exiting as exports. Almond trade in Turkey consists mainly of border exchanges.

Stocks

Industry sources indicate that there is about 215,000 MT (in-shell basis) of MY1999 ending stocks, most in FISKOBIRLIK's stores. Out of this total about 32,000 tons are MY 2000 crops and the remainder (about 180,000 MT) are MY 1999 or older crops. Farmers and traders stocks are estimated at only 3,000 MT. FISKOBIRLIK announced that its MY2000 crop stocks will be crushed for oil and had earlier announced that its MY 1999 and older year crops would be crushed for oil. The annual crushing capacity of FISKOBIRLIK is 70,000 MT in-shell basis, but there are plans for expansion. Hazelnuts are crushed for oil at a loss, since it pays only 10-15 percent of the actual cost of production. Much of the oil is sold to the food oil industry, where it is used as an extender, imparting no discernable flavor. Some of FISKOBIRLIK's hazelnut oil has started being retailed in the country, mainly in the Black Sea area, but sales are limited.

Official statistics on total pistachio, walnut, and almond stocks are not available. Industry sources estimate that pistachio stocks vary a lot from one year to another according to the supply, and walnut and almond stocks usually are around ten percent of production.

Policy

Production Policy

To reduce the persistent glut of hazelnuts, past administrations tried to implement incentive programs to shift area out of hazelnut production, particularly in the flatter, mixed farming areas in the central and western Black Sea Regions. These programs were not adequately funded and met with very limited success. High support prices have drawn an excess of new producers into the market. Parallel to the letter of intent given to IMF, the GOT started modifying its support policy in 2000. Hazelnut orchards are more likely to be switched to other crops in the future, with continuation of the current procurement policy.

The World Bank is supporting a project which promotes alternative crops with the aim of reducing production of crop surpluses, including hazelnuts. About 100,000 ha of hazelnut orchards (which is nearly 19 percent of the estimated 536,000 ha of total production area), mainly in the flat valleys, is targeted to shift to other crops in the next five years. If the program is successful, production should decrease about 25 percent at the end of the project.

Until MY 1994, the GOT provided price supports to pistachio growers through GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK. Seven years ago, in keeping with the government's liberalization program to privatize marketing channels, the GOT stopped direct supports and let GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK announce a support price more closely reflecting market conditions (GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK was to arrange concessional loans for this purpose, with GOT approval). Since then, pistachios have had varying, limited support. After procuring only a rather symbolic

quantity (about 6 percent of the total production) in MY 2000, GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK officials have no plans at this point to buy any pistachios in MY 2001.

Walnuts and almonds are not considered important commercial crops and receive no GOT support. There are also no producer associations or marketing cooperatives for these crops.

Trade Policies

To reduce the extremely large hazelnut stocks, the hazelnut industry, including FISKOBIRLIK and Exporters Union, sponsored a heavy promotion activity in the country in addition to deliveries made to schools and military. Some sources believe that the promotion was successful at increasing consumption.

In the past, the GOT levied a significant export tax on hazelnuts, partly to raise revenues and partly to raise domestic prices to preclude charges of unfair competition. Over the years the tax has been reduced in an effort to facilitate exports. It remains at US\$10 per 100 kilogram of whole shelled hazelnuts, although there have been rumors of increases at the beginning of every marketing year. There is no export tax on exports of processed hazelnut products.

There is no subsidy, tax, or other restriction on pistachio, walnut and almond exports. Importers, however, have to pay a 44.6 percent import duty on the CIF value of all types of tree nut imports, including shelled or in shell hazelnuts, pistachios, walnuts and almonds and a 63.5 percent import duty on all processed tree nut products.

Marketing

Turkey's Market Promotion Activities

In addition to efforts to shift its export product mix, Turkey hopes to expand its hazelnut markets, mainly in the Far East and the United States. Industry representatives are very interested in hazelnut and almond production in the United States. They see the United States as a major competitor, although producers in other countries have also increased production to take advantage of recent high prices.

In Turkey, most export commodities are represented by an Exporters Union, which operates under the Undersecretariat of Foreign Trade. The Secretary Generals of the Unions are appointed by the GOT, but the operating capital is mainly provided by members, comprised largely of private traders. The largest tree nut representative organization, the Black Sea Exporters' Union which is located in Giresun, promotes hazelnut exports. The Union employs a total staff of about 25 in five offices. It functions much like a USDA Market Development Cooperator, influencing domestic and trade issues, acting as an information resource, and conducting marketing studies and sponsoring promotional events. Thus far, market development activities have focused on participation in European trade fairs.

GUNEYDOGU BIRLIK is a similar in organization to FISKOBIRLIK, but has much less control of the market.

Statistical Tables

PSD Table for Hazelnuts

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Filberts, Inshell Basis				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2000		09/2001		09/2002
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	276000	276000	277000	277000	0	276000
Non-Bearing Trees	16000	16000	15000	15000	0	15000
Total Trees	292000	292000	292000	292000	0	291000
Beginning Stocks	300000	300000	250000	215000	250000	225000
Production	520000	490000	600000	630000	0	600000
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	820000	790000	850000	845000	250000	825000
Exports	370000	406000	400000	420000	0	425000
Domestic Consumption	200000	169000	200000	200000	0	200000
Ending Stocks	250000	215000	250000	225000	0	200000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	820000	790000	850000	845000	0	825000

Export Trade Matrix for Hazelnuts

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Filberts, Inshell Basis		
Time period	Sep. - Aug.	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	10125	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	149281		
Italy	44741		
France	37445		
Belgium	30117		
Switzerland	20136		
Netherlands	18872		
United Kingdom	12664		
Austria	10581		
Poland	7097		
Spain	7586		
Total for Others	338520		0
Others not Listed	57698		
Grand Total	406343		0

PSD Table for Pistachios

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Pistachios, Inshell Basis				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		10/2000		10/2001		10/2002
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	27500	27500	28000	28000	0	28500
Non-Bearing Trees	16500	16500	16500	16500	0	16000
Total Trees	44000	44000	44500	44500	0	44500
Beginning Stocks	12000	12000	20000	29000	12000	15000
Production	60000	70000	40000	35000	0	75000
Imports	1000	100	1000	1000	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	73000	82100	61000	65000	12000	90000
Exports	5000	8000	4000	6000	0	10000
Domestic Consumption	48000	45100	45000	44000	0	45000
Ending Stocks	20000	29000	12000	15000	0	35000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	73000	82100	61000	65000	0	90000

Export Trade Matrix for Pistachios

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Pistachios, Inshell Basis		
Time period	Oct. - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	699	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	977		
Algeria	434		
Netherlands	219		
Jordan	174		
Saudi Arabia	166		
Italy	123		
Andorra	120		
France	112		
Ukraine	103		
Spain	89		
Total for Others	2517		0
Others not Listed	778		
Grand Total	3994		0

Import Trade Matrix for Pistachios

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Pistachios, Inshell Basis		
Time period	Oct. - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.		U.S.	
Others		Others	
Kazakistan	33		
Turkmenistan	2		
Uzbekistan	1		
Total for Others	36		0
Others not Listed	14		
Grand Total	50		0

PSD Table for Walnuts

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Walnuts, Inshell Basis				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2000		09/2001		09/2002
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	3500	3500	3550	3525	0	3550
Non-Bearing Trees	1200	1200	1200	1200	0	1250
Total Trees	4700	4700	4750	4725	0	4800
Beginning Stocks	9000	9000	9000	10000	9000	9500
Production	70000	69000	71000	68000	0	70000
Imports	5000	8000	5000	8000	0	7000
TOTAL SUPPLY	84000	86000	85000	86000	9000	86500
Exports	500	500	500	500	0	500
Domestic Consumption	74500	75500	75500	76000	0	77000
Ending Stocks	9000	10000	9000	9500	0	9000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	84000	86000	85000	86000	0	86500

Export Trade Matrix for Walnuts

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Walnuts, Inshell Basis		
Time period	Sep. - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	33	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Syria	101		
Germany	85		
Lebanon	73		
Australia	33		
Tunisia	26		
Spain	23		
Andorra	20		
Northern Cyprus	13		
France	10		
Netherlands	10		
Total for Others	394		0
Others not Listed	75		
Grand Total	502		0

Import Trade Matrix for Walnuts

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Walnuts, Inshell Basis		
Time period	Sep. - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	188	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Bulgaria	1774		
United Arab Em.	1617		
Ukraine	1148		
Romania	821		
Uzbekistan	797		
Turkmenistan	406		
Kazakistan	268		
Moldovia	67		
Krygyzstan	45		
Azerbaijan	42		
Total for Others	6985		0
Others not Listed	360		
Grand Total	7533		0

PSD Table for Almonds

PSD Table						
Country	Turkey					
Commodity	Almonds, Shelled Basis				(HA)(1000 TREES)(MT)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		09/2000		09/2001		09/2002
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bearing Trees	3700	3700	3700	3600	0	3600
Non-Bearing Trees	600	600	600	600	0	550
Total Trees	4300	4300	4300	4200	0	4150
Beginning Stocks	2000	2000	2300	3000	2000	2500
Production	14500	15500	14500	15000	0	15000
Imports	2000	2500	2000	2000	0	2000
TOTAL SUPPLY	18500	20000	18800	20000	2000	19500
Exports	200	500	200	500	0	500
Domestic Consumption	16000	16500	16600	17000	0	17000
Ending Stocks	2300	3000	2000	2500	0	2000
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	18500	20000	18800	20000	0	19500

Export Trade Matrix for Almonds

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Almonds, Shelled Basis		
Time period	Sep. - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	28	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Germany	163		
Italy	85		
Iran	80		
Iraq	9		
Tunisia	8		
Pakistan	5		
Netherlands	2		
Romania	2		
New Zealand	2		
Jordan	2		
Total for Others	358		0
Others not Listed	28		
Grand Total	414		0

Import Trade Matrix for Almonds

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Turkey		
Commodity	Almonds, Shelled Basis		
Time period	Sep. - May	Units:	Metric Tons
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	694	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Kazakistan	692		
United Arab Em.	384		
Uzbekistan	332		
Azerbaijan	164		
Turkmenistan	114		
Germany	15		
Italy	13		
Iran	10		
Cuba	6		
Greece	1		
Total for Others	1731		0
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	2425		0